

Sonner John S, cabinet maker and carpenter, Main
Sharp James, wagon maker, cor Broad and Sacra-
mento

Sims J Rev, clergyman (Cong)

Sloan Alexander, liquor saloon, Broad

SMITH GEORGE W, sheriff, Court House

SOUTH YUBA CANAL AND WATER CO,

Charles Marsh, superintendent, Main

Storling M A Mrs, dry and fancy goods, Commercial

Stoddard Robert, upholsterer, Broad

Stoddard Stephen W, boot and shoe maker, Broad

Tam Anton, oyster saloon, Pine

Telegraph Stage Company, Nevada and Colfax, Na-
tional Exchange Hotel

Thoss Frederika Mrs, dress maker, Broad

Tower Alonzo D, agent Wells, Fargo & Co, Broad

TULLY R W, president Bank of Nevada County,
Broad

Turner George E, hardware, stoves, crockery and
belting, Pine

UNION HOTEL, Charles H Moore & Co, proprie-
tors

VON BUELOW FREDERICK, physician and sur-
geon, Broad

Wagner Henry, physician, cor Broad and Pine

Walling J M, attorney at law, notary public and in-
surance agent, cor Broad and Pine

Weiss E, proprietor Nevada Brewery, Sacramento

Welch George W, books, sheet music, stationery
and insurance agent, Broad

WELCH HENRY B, physician and surgeon,
Masonic Block

Withington, G E, house, sign and carriage painter,
Broad

Wolf William, groceries and liquors, Main

Nevada County. Organized in 1851.

Bounded north by Yuba and Sierra, east by the
State of Nevada, south and southeast by Placer,
and west by Yuba. Area, 1,026 square miles. As-
sessed valuation of property, \$8,684,078. County
seat, Nevada. Principal towns—Columbia Hill,
Cherokee, Lake City, Moore's Flat, North Bloom-
field, North San Juan, Omega, Rough and Ready,
and Truckee. The predominating resource is mi-
neral, the gold mines of the county having been and
continuing to be the most productive in the State.
Copper mines of undoubted value exist, but have not
been made profitable. The county comprises a
section of the Sierra from well down the eastern
slope to the western base, and two-thirds of its sur-
face was originally covered with forests of pine, fir
and oak. These forests constitute an important
source of wealth, the manufacture of lumber em-
ploying a large capital and a great number of men.
The wealth of the mines of Nevada overshadow its
agricultural interests, yet this resource is of incal-
culable importance. The lower section, from the
altitude of 2,300 feet, contains much arable land,
and produces large crops of cereals and the most deli-
cate fruits, while the harder fruits and vegetables
find congenial soil and climate to an elevation of
5,000 feet. Several high ridges project from the
great dorsal column of the Sierra, composed of vol-
canic ash and glacial drift, peculiarly favorable for
the production of wines, and being generally fertile,
return a large increase for whatever is planted.
The future prospect of Nevada, and the same may
be said of every county on the western slope of the
Sierra, enriched by orchards of every fruit, and
vines of every variety, is very bright indeed, and
such productive agriculture, aided by inexhaustible
mines of precious metals, give assurance of a wealth
unparalleled in any country. At Nevada City the
cultivation of the mulberry and the growing of the
silkworm has been conducted very successfully by
Mr. E. Muller, who has thus demonstrated the vast
area of country in which silk can be produced.
Throughout the foothills of the Sierra are many
ravines, valleys and hillsides where, by irrigation,
the rich, warm soil produces trees with luxuriant
foliage, and with a climate most favorable of all the
world for the propagation of the silkworm; and in
this extended region, should families devote but a
slight portion of their time to the care of the silk-
worm, an important source of wealth would be added
to the country. At North Bloomfield is one of the
most extensive mining operations in the State.
Through Nevada the glacial drift is deeper, clearer,
and better defined, apparently, perhaps because
better explored than elsewhere throughout the
western slope of the Sierra. The ridge between the
South and Middle Yubas is distinguished for its
vast and almost continuous line of gravel hills, ex-
tending from the highest elevation of these depos-
its to the Blue Gravel mine at Smartsville at the

base of the mountains, including the mining dis-
tricts of Eureka, Moore's and Woolsey Flats, Hum-
bug, North Bloomfield, Columbia Hill, Chimney
Hill, Badger Hill, Cherokee, North San Juan, Mar-
zanda Hill, Sweetland's, French Corral, Sucker
Flat and Smartsville. At these various places the
deposits of gravel are from 100 to 400 feet in depth,
sometimes clear and easily washed by hydraulic
from top to bottom, but often with strata of ce-
mented gravel, of pipe clay and volcanic matter,
which require blasts of from one hundred to two
thousand kegs of powder at a time to loosen, that it
may be washed away. A deep channel way is of
course required to carry the fallen mass and water
through, and to prepare these constitutes the chief
expense in opening one of these mines. The North
Bloomfield Mining Company own about 1,300 acres
of the deep gravel range about Humbug and Mala-
koff, and for a channel way to wash it have con-
structed a tunnel of about two miles in length from
the cañon of the South Yuba to the channel of
their range. The tunnels, ditches and mines of this
Company have cost about \$2,000,000, and it is not
yet developed into a paying property, but with the
vast amount of gravel which cannot be removed in
half a century's washing, the ultimate return will
undoubtedly be enormous. This being one of the
greatest placer mining operations in the State, is
specially mentioned, and its success will direct cap-
ital to the opening of numerous other gravel ranges,
of which there are a great many like this through-
out the mountains. This long, continuous ridge, or
steps of channel deposits, from the high Sierra to
the plains near Smartsville, throughout having simi-
lar gravel and gold, give positive contradiction to
the theory of an ancient Dead Blue River, flowing
from north to south, leaving the gold region of to-
day as a mark of its pathway. The topographical
features of the county are high lateral ridges of the
main chain between which, in deep cañons, flow
rapid streams. The Middle and South Yubas are in
the northern part, Deer Creek runs through the
center, and Bear river forms the southern bound-
ary. Near the summit are several lakes and pic-
tesque valleys, and on the southern slope is Donner
Lake, one of the sources of Truckee river. The
Central Pacific Railroad runs through the south-
eastern portion of the county, and roads of the best
character, constructed at great expense, interlace it
throughout.

Officers: John Caldwell, County Judge; John
Pattison, Clerk and Auditor; E. H. Gaylord, Dis-
trict Attorney; George W. Smith, Sheriff; Leopold
Garthe, Recorder; Elmer P. Sanford, Tax Collector
and Treasurer; John T. Morgan, Assessor; Daniel
B. Merry, Surveyor; William C. Groves, Coroner;
William B. Campbell, Public Administrator; Frank
Power, Superintendent Public Schools.

New Almaden, Santa Clara Co, P O 15

miles southwest of San Jose, is distinguished
as the seat of one of the most productive quick-
silver mines in the world. These mines are si-
tuated in the ridge of mountains dividing the
Santa Clara and Santa Cruz valleys, and was
known to the aborigines who resorted to the
locality for vermilion paint prior to the occu-
pation of the country by the Spaniards or Ameri-
cans. Since 1846 they have been worked con-
tinuously, with the exception of a period of about
three years, from 1858 to 1861, when closed by litiga-
tion. Previous to 1850 no record was kept of the
product, but from that date to the beginning of 1874
there were extracted 583,721 flasks of quicksilver,
of 7½ pounds each. The ores were formerly very
rich, giving as high as 36.74 per cent in 1850, dimi-
nishing every year until in 1873, 4.87 was the per-
centage of metal in the ore. In 1867 the mine was worked
most energetically, producing then 47,194 flasks
from ore of 11.30 percentage. Work is still vigor-
ously prosecuted, and in 1873, 11,042 flasks were pro-
duced. The diminished production in this stand-
ard mine, while the demand continues to increase,
has caused a great rise in the price of quicksilver,
which has given an impetus to prospecting for that
metal, and makes remunerative ores that would
otherwise not pay for working. New Almaden is a
busy town, in which the Spanish element forms a
marked feature of the population.

Feilder Ferdinand, postmaster
Garrett C, butcher
Lethiee D, hotel
New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Co, general mer-
chandise
Randol A R, physician
RANDOL J B, manager New Almaden Quicksilver
Mining Co
Vincent Bertrand, baker

FARNSWORTH & CLARK represent \$10,000,000 of Insurance Capital.